

1938. *Varieties of British Butterflies*, Plat 7, Figs. 1 and 2) and is apparent sufficiently unusual to warrant reporting here.— MICHAEL H. SYKES, Hazelwood, Hawksdown, Walmer, Deal, Kent CT14 7PH.

Black-veined White *Aporia crataegi* (L.) (Lep.: Pieridae) egg-laying on *Amelanchier ovalis* (Rosaceae)

Whilst staying at Soldeu, Andorra, during July 2004 at an altitude of 1800 metres, I found *Aporia crataegi* to be quite common, apparently well above the level of its well-known fruit tree larval host plants. However, near the village I found several egg batches on the leaves of *Amelanchier ovalis* a small shrub found on steep rocky cliffs at up to 2400 metres in the Pyrenees and in similar habitats on other European mountain ranges. This high altitude potential larval host does not appear to have been recorded before.— DAVID GALL, 5 Culborough Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire WS13 7NG.

Further records of the Queen of Spain Fritillary *Issoria lathonia* (L.) (Lep.: Nymphalidae) in Britain during 2003

Since my observation of a Queen of Spain Fritillary here at my home address on 3 August 2003 (incorrectly printed as 30 August 2003 in the original article – see *Ent. Rec.* **115**: 284) I have received a most interesting letter from Dr A. L. Butler of Towcester, Northamptonshire. Dr Butler encountered a male Queen of Spain Fritillary in a wood just west of Salisbury, Wiltshire on 23 July 2003. This individual was on the ground in an area adjacent to a field containing many plants of Heartsease *Viola lutea*, which I understand is the continental foodplant of the larvae. A further individual is reported from an undisclosed location in Cambridgeshire on 24 July 2004 by Bowles and Fox (*Wildlife Reports: Butterflies. British Wildlife* **15**(1): 58 – 60). I have also heard unconfirmed rumours of sightings in East Anglia during the same year.

The wide geographical separation of the records is strongly suggestive of primary immigration. Dr Butler also saw *Vanessa atalanta* (L.) ab. *kleusiewiczzi* Schill and *V. cardui* (L.) ab. *pallida* Schoyen on 23 July 2003 in the same wood near Salisbury, amongst many typical examples. I also took *V. cardui* (L.) ab. *pallida* Schoyen in Staffordshire on 8 August 2003 – a very pale dwarf form which stood out amongst the many normal-sized individuals feeding on the garden flowers.— JAN KORYSZKO, 3 Dudley Place, Meir, Stoke-on-Trent, ST3 7AY.

The spread of *Cameraria ohridella* (Deschka & Dimic) (Lep: Gracillariidae) into Hampshire

I first found a few mines of *Cameraria ohridella* in a small cluster of Horse Chestnut trees *Aesculus hippocastanum* in Camberley, Surrey in late June 2004. As this was just over the border with North Hampshire I decided to get on my bike (literally) and

look to see if this miner had reached that county. I cycled from Fleet to Aldershot and Farnborough on 27 June, looking carefully at the many Horse Chestnut trees, but with no success. As I was returning home I spotted a few Horse Chestnut trees in a cul-de-sac in Southwood (VC 12) and it was there that I found a few mines of *Cameraria olividella*, which I believe is the first record for Hampshire.

I took a voucher specimen and sent two mines to Ian Kimber and kept two myself, attempting to breed this moth through. We had success, with three out of the four mines producing moths, the first emerging on 10 July.

In both instances the mines have been located in cul-de-sacs, in Camberley close to the busy A.30 road and in Southwood adjacent to the main London Waterloo to Basingstoke railway line. The rapid spread of this moth will obviously be transport assisted and sites close to main routes could be productive in searching for initial infestations.— ROB EDMUNDS, 32 Woodcote Green, Fleet, Hampshire GU51 4EY (E-mail: r.edmunds@ntlworld.com).

Two new records for the Monti Cilento National Park (Italy): *Satyrium acaciae* (Fabricius) and *S. w-album* (Knoch) (Lep.: Lycaenidae).

The Parco Nazionale del Cilento e Vallo di Diano, to give it the full title, occupies an area of approximately 2000 square kilometres in the south of the Province of Salerno, Campania, Italy. The park consists of several mountainous areas: M. Alburni (1742 m) in the north, M. Bulgheria (1225 m) in the south, M. Cervati (1852 m) in the east and M. d. Stella (1131 m) in the west. Its habitats are very varied from the high meadows of Cervati, through heavily wooded slopes to dry garrigue and many moist river valleys below. A total of 108 species of butterfly has been recorded from the park (Volpe & Palmieri, 2001. *Farfalle Italiane: 1. Campania and Territori Limitrofi*. Associazione Naturalistica Arion, Castel Volturno – Caserta, Campania, Italy). My wife and I visited the park on several occasions between 20 June and 5 July 2004. On 27 June we climbed up a steep path above San Angelo a Fasanella in the Mti. Alburni region and, at an altitude of about 700 metres, reached some old fields, which had not been cultivated for many years. At the side of the original track through the fields stood an almost dead Sweet Chestnut tree *Castanea saliva*; this had sprouted from its base to about five metres in height and was in flower, attracting many insects to its nectar. Among these were three hairstreaks: *Satyrium ilicis* (Esper), which was very common throughout the park, *S. acaciae* (Fabr.) and *S. w-album* (Knoch), the latter two species having not been reported from the park previously (Volpe, G., pers. comm.). Both sexes of *S. acaciae* were common, feeding also from the large mounds of Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*; the many small (approximately one metre high) bushes of *Prunus spinosa*, around which both males and females were flying, were obviously their larval foodplant. Three quite fresh females of *S. w-album* were taken on 27 June and more were seen on 2 July, again around the flowers of the same Sweet Chestnut tree; they were not observed to use any other nectar source. No males were seen on either occasion and at first glance no larval foodplant was visible. However, some 50